or maintained from the public funds are required to be kept open for the use of Harijans, it is necessary to sink wells in all the villages for the use of the villagers in general and Harijans in particular, wherever the existing drinking water facilities are inadequate, by pooling together all the available funds from the following sources :—

(i) the funds available under the Development Block Budgets ;
(ii) the funds released under the Local Development Works Programme ;
(iii) the funds provided for the Amelioration of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

2. Attempts have been made to make the process of execution of works under these programmes as uniform as possible. No work, be it under any programme, can be executed in a Development Block without public contribution. However, when there are two alternatives open to a village, *viz.*, to participate in the scheme entailing public contribution or another scheme wherein no contribution is required from the village, the village is likely to choose the latter alternative. At the same time, Government is anxious that no village should be denied the provision of a drinking water well, irrespective of the basic requirement of public participation in any work. Government is, therefore, pleased to direct that the following order of priority should be laid down in taking up of drinking water well works :—

(i) the villages where there is no source of drinking water supply at all. In this category would be included the villages where sources of drinking water supply are inconveniently situated, although the sources may be perennial ;
(ii) villages where at present there are step wells, but which require to be converted into draw wells from the hygienic and sanitation point of view ;
(iii) villages where a well or wells do exist but these are so situated that they do not serve the Harijan population or serve it only inadequately ;
(iv) villages where a fairly adequate sources of water supply exist and where the people are desirous of augmenting it or improving it with their efforts.

In the case of last category, normally, wells should be taken up only with the requisite popular contribution.

3. However, whenever representations are received by Government direct from the Harijans about the lack of facilities of drinking water, the representations will be brought to the notice of the Deputy Commissioners for taking suitable action in consultation with the Taluka Advisory Committees.

4. The Director of Social Welfare, Divisional Commissioners and the Deputy Commissioners are requested to dispose of all representations for providing facilities of Drinking Water in the villages in the light of the above instructions.

MANI NARAYANSWAMI,
Deputy Secretary to Government,
Planning and Development Department.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES SECRETARIAT

Reviews the Administration Report of the Stores Purchase Committee for the year 1957-58.

READ—

Letter No. S.P.C. 29553, dated 29th December 1958, from the Secretary, Stores Purchase Committee, Bangalore forwarding the Annual Report of the work done by the Stores Purchase Committee during the year 1957-58.

ORDER No. CI 17 SPE 58, DATED BANGALORE, THE 11TH JULY 1959.

Recorded, with the observation that delay may be avoided in future in submitting the Annual Report of work done.

2. The total value of orders placed during the year amounted to Rs. 4,96,58,555 as against Rs. 4,44,05,805 during the previous year. The purchases from abroad amounted to Rs. 1,23,73,730 which is included in the total amount. Purchases

from abroad were kept down to the minimum and they were resorted to only when alternative indigenous products were not available. The sale proceeds of the tender forms during the year was Rs. 40,803 and the registration fees amounted to Rs. 1,020.

3. The expenditure on account of Establishment, Salaries, Advertisements Contingencies, etc., including the contribution of Rs. 4,000 paid to the Trade Agent for Mysore in London amounted to Rs. 10,65,203 which works out at 2 per cent of the total value of the orders placed.

4. Messrs. The South India Corporation Agencies (P)Ltd., Madras continued to be the clearing and forwarding Agents at Madras during the first nine months of the year and M/s. Best & Co., Ltd., Madras were appointed in their place for a period of three years from the 1st January 1958.

5. During the year, the Mysore Government Road Transport Department ceased to route its purchases through the Stores Purchase Committee consequent on the Government permitted direct purchases.

6. The Electricity Board having been constituted as an autonomous body during the year also ceased to make its purchases through the Stores Purchase Committee but the Hydro-Electric Project Department continues to make its purchases through Stores Purchase Committee.

7. *Executive Committee.*—With a view to speed up the disposal of the indents received, an Executive Committee consisting of the President, Stores Purchase Committee, the Secretary to Government, Finance Department or his nominee and the Secretary to Government, Commerce and Industries Department or his nominee has been constituted with the effect from 31st May 1957 and it met once a week and in all 47 times during the year and disposed of 643 indents which came up for disposal.

8. There was a definite improvement in processing of indents during the year and delays were avoided in most of the cases.

The work of the Stores Purchase Committee during the year was satisfactory.

By Order and in the name of the Governor of Mysore,

B. M. ABU BAKER,
Secretary to Government,
Commerce and Industries Department.

Requesting placing of orders of the Departments of Mysore Government for galvanising of materials in the Galvanising Plant at Mettur Dam, Salem District, Madras State by job orders.

OFFICIAL MEMORANDUM.

No. CI 65 MSP 59, DATED BANGALORE, THE 25TH AUGUST 1959
(BHADRAPADA 3, SAKA ERA 1881).

The Madras Government have informed this Government that as part of the programme for the development of small scale industries, they have sanctioned a scheme in February 1956 for starting a Galvanising Plant at Mettur Dam, Salem District. The object of the scheme is to galvanise steel structures and angles required for the construction of transmission lines and to serve as a servicing centre for galvanising fabricated articles like buckets, drums, bath tubs, pots, etc. This plant has started functioning from the first week of October 1958. This Plant is stated to be the biggest Plant in the four States of South India and the most up to date one, when compared to the plants established at Bombay and Calcutta. In order to keep the Plant fully engaged, the Madras